THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following communication from a distinguished educationist :

Every one who had the rare fortune to be present at the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Madrissa on Wednesday afternoon must have been struck at once with the rich lessons of practical wisdom and the deep moral tone which rung through every part and detail of the speech with which the Viceroy was graciously pleased to commemorate the occasion. As a rule we are not given to indulge in metaphorical phrases ; but with the remembrance of the day still fresh upon us we are irresistibly tempted, like Hafiz, amidst the perfume of summer roses, to overstep the bounds, and to say after the fashion of the Indian Epicurus that in the utterances of that day was recorded the triumph of the psychic genius of the age over its fleshly prejudices, and the Moulvie, who occupied the next seat to ourselves, all but echoed our sentiment when in rapt enthusiasm he softly whispered, "[the man is truly inspired, and speaks with the tongue and voice of Isaiah." There is no mistake that it seldom falls to the lot of the Indian people to listen to language which bears such a genuine and honest ring, and what is worse there is a number of European officials in this country, who, instead of doing every thing in their power to suppress, rather encourage, party spirit. But that which is most deeply to be lamented is that our own countrymen endowed with intelligence and possessed of enlightenment should so far forget themselves as to employ their literary culture for the purposes of sectional warfare. In this respect the Mahomedans of Bengal would do well to take a leaf out of the book of the good Syed of Aligurh, who has spared neither time nor trouble to found an institution where Hindu and Mahomedan youths share in common the benefits of a sound education, and even live as boarders within the same walls. No doubt there are Mahomedan gentlemen amongst us who look the very picture of civilization and social progress ; but whose stolid patriotism requires the incentive of Viceroyalty to be quickened into action. It is the liberal education of the heart which they stand in need of, and if they would only direct the advantages Providence has thrown in their way to a higher and wider object, which, they with a narrow vision squander away—in order to earn the clamorous approbation of the less enlightened members of their own sect, they would win for themselves lasting honors for ages to come, and justly deserve the gratitude of a united posterity —Hindus, Mahommedans and Christians, welded together into one national life, as all children of the same soil should be. It is needless to say that to keep continually asking for favors is the very *acme* of degeneracy, "it is nasty," says the Hindustani proverb, "to ask even one's own father for favours." Every member of a community, it is well understood, should work and exert for himself, and whoever does the best work obtains the best prize. So long as the contest is fair, and one combatant is not *advisedly* handicapped more than another in the race—for which the rulers of the land are both morally and politically responsible—no one ought to grumble or store up a grievance. It is retrogressive and ridiculous in the year of Grace 1883, to lift up one's voice and pray that a few appointments must be set apart for the special benefit of men, who actually place their claim to the consideration of Government on no higher ground than that they have gone comfortably to sleep since the days of Warren Hastings.

The greatest man of this great Empire has said with a strong voice that British Justice looketh not to race or creed, but to individual character and individual conduct—*so be it.*

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a long letter on the subject of Police reform. He contends that the present scale of pay for the subordinate Police is not sufficiently attractive, and accordingly proposes the following :

Description of Officers.	1st Gde.	2nd Gde.	3rd Gde.	4th Gde.
Inspectors.. ...	225	200	175	150
Sub-Inspectors ...	100	90	80	70
Head-Constables ...	40	35	30	25
Writer Constables ...	14	13	12	11
Ordinary Constables ...	10	9	8	...

In addition to their pay the Inspectors should be allowed travelling charges at the rate of Rs. 3, Sub-Inspectors 1-8, and Head-Constables annas 12 per diem. The writer and ordinary constables should get only boat hire where a boat is required and also *bona fide* cost of conveying baggages, etc., when transferred from one station to another.

Our correspondent suggests the following reduction in the higher ranks to cover increased cost :

Reduce the Assistant Superintendents of Police by half the number. They are required simply to take charge of a district in the event of a temporary or permanent vacancy occurring. As for the charge of the Sub-Districts experienced Inspectors are better fitted than the Assistant Superintendents.

Reduce also the travelling allowance of the Assistants from annas 8 to annas 6 per mile and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3-8 per diem. Abolish the boats now allowed to the Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head-constables during the rainy season. Transfer the savings of the Fouzdary fee fund to the Police Department which has a right to a portion of it inasmuch as the Court Police officers are performing the duties of the Magistrate's Nezarat. Transfer also a certain portion of the sale proceeds of the articles sold by the Police as commission due to them A portion of the pound collections ought also to be transferred to this Department. The Government will then find ample fund to meet the cost for this grand proposition.

WE GIVE the following from our correspondent at Ipswich :

ORWELL WORKS.

Ipswich, 29th December 1882.

Sir,—As an instance of what manufacturing industry can do towards increasing the happiness and prosperity of the people, I enclose herein two short extracts from a letter which appeared in yesterday's *Daily Telegraph*, and which I hope will interest your readers.

"In 1801 the population was 25; in 1811, 35; in 1821, 40; in 1831, 154; in 1841, 5,463; in 1851, 7,631 ; in 1861, 18,892 ; in 1871, 39,284; in 1881, 55,288 ; and at present it is calculated at 60,000. These statistics are really curious. In thirty years the place had only increased its population by 129; and the first great spring in the figures is coincident with the date of the opening of the works of the firm of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. Practically, therefore, the history of Middlesbrough dates from 1841; so that, when you enter this town, look around you at the large streets, the many fine houses, at the spacious river sweeping past the wharves, at the congregations of iron and other works which fill the horizon on all sides, you find yourself amid a scene of busy and opulent civilisation whose first astonishing movements date back only fortyone years since. People should remember this when they visit Middlesbrough. Other places are backed by centuries of labour; and the wonders they show you are the results of a modern progressive spirit working upon old materials. The substance remains; it is the forms of it which have changed and which have enlarged and deepened its features. But in Middlesbrough you have something, and a great and wonderful something, where nothing was before. Comparatively young men point to the town, the works, river, and talk of remembering that yonder there was nothing to be seen but a farmhouse, and that the water there where that 3,000-ton steamer is creeping along might have been crossed by a man on a pair of stilts. Who could withhold his tribute to this truly magnificent example of English resolution and industry? I did not wonder that the gentlemen who showed me the place pointed with pride to their buildings, churches, park, railway station. Not as a Middlesbrough man, but as a compatriot I shared their pride; for it is in such towns as this that you see the secret workings of that indefatigable machine of spirited and patriotic industry, which goes on forcing this tight little island steadily ahead, and far ahead of all competitors. We sing songs about our brave old flag we drink to the glorious colours, but it is only by visiting such towns as Middlesbrough that you learn how we manage to keep our bunting flying at the world's masthead, and discover to whom the hands belong which have the true hold of the national signal halliards.

It is the Iron King that rules here, and the district is covered with his palaces. I was taken after dark to view the works of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., at Eston, and can only regret that the no doubt necessary rules of the establishment prevented me from helping my memory by entering in my note-book some of the scores of names—impossible to recollect—which are given to the wonderful appliances in the works, and some hints of the many grand and extraordinary spectacles which that realm of fire and smoke offers to the bewildered eye. How can a man describe such a scene as Bolckow's works when, even if he is lucky enough to get his questions answered, he is not permitted to write down the replies? My memory recalls an entrance guarded by a policeman of a severer aspect than any that I can remember encountering in a London constable; a vast surface of railway metals, over which one must jump with the agility of a fawn to escape the numerous locomotives which rush to and fro in shoals; an immense interior, full of huge roaring flames of sunbright brilliancy—of fires rushing from the converters under the furious tempests of wind driven into them by mighty engines, scattering immense showers of sparks, licking the iron heights of the building with their serpentine tongues, sometimes of a deep scarlet hue, sometimes of a beautiful dazzling green, sometimes so white, blinding, and ardent that in the enormous gushes of effulgence the numerous electric sparks which illuminate the building faint and glimmer like mere glowworms; a floor covered with railways, along which little locomotives —mere toy engines in size—go pushing or dragging wagons, or bogies, or trucks, or whatever their name may be, full of molten palpitating metal, or gigantic lumps of red-hot steel; on high, great bell shaped retorts swinging slowly, and as they swing spilling torrents of white-hot slag amid volumes of smoke and steam and avalanches of sparks; and ever and anon stooping their brows, as it might appear, in their stately, solemn vibration to expose their interior of fluid steel, the terrific light of which is so blinding that the pained eye droops before the volcanic fires as it would before the noontide sun Lest the reader should suppose I exaggerate in what I write, I will venture to say that no man who has visited these works but will feel that there is nothing in words—nothing in the fancies which may be created by words—to express or give any kind of embodiment to the realities of this amazing scene of human labour. There are scores of rolling mills where you may see the blocks of metal alive with fire crushed into the shape they are to take by the hydraulic giant or the irresistible steam engine; there are scores of blast furnaces where you may see tons of molten iron pouring forth in cascades of silver or in thick bars of brilliant scarlet; but at Bolckow's you get such a combination of effects—such wondrous alternations of dazzling colour, such monstrous accumulations of liquid palpitating ore; you are brought so close face to face,, with the one species of industry that seems to unite in it all that is wonderful and terrible in romance, and all that is grand and stirring in the reality of human labour, that the effect produced upon an imagination new to such scenes of gigantic toil and wondrous skill is that of a revelation. Words are idle, and the mind lies mute with wonder.

And this is but one feature of the life of labour that Middlesbrough is now living. On all sides you behold a scene of marvellous activity; on all hands you witness a steady, resistless progress. From time to time there must be pauses in such a growth as this ; even now prophets are not wanting who predict a glutted iron market and a sure paralysis of the iron trade. No man is rich, says an old writer, who is in business; and Middlesbrough may suffer again as it has suffered before, and as other towns very much older than it have suffered. But for all that, no remarkable degree of prescience is needed to foresee a day when the Tees will submit the same picture that may now be viewed on the Tyne, when the banks of its wonderfully constructed river will be crowded with shipyards, docks, industries of many kinds, when the town, for stateliness and magnitude, will rival Newcastle, that now justly boasts itself the metropolis of the north."

In conclusion I can say from my long personal experience of the town of the works mentioned above that the description far from being an exaggerated one falls short of reality. It might not be out of place here to mention that the works described above are the largest in the world of their kind ; besides enormous quantity of pig iron they turn out on an average 4 000 tons of steel rails weekly, and find employment for 10 000 hands. Last year's profit of these works available for dividend after considerable extension and deducting for sinking and other funds, was 340,000 pounds! These figures will speak for themselves and need no further commentation.

Yours Obedient Servant,
B. PAL CHOUDHURI.

TUESDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

IN THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY candidates for the B. A. degree will in future be allowed to divide the examination into two parts, and to take the compulsory subjects at the end of one year from the First Arts, or Previous Examination, if they like, reserving their second year for the study of the optional subjects alone. Candidates may, however, take both parts of the examination together at the end of the second year, and any one who fails to pass in the obligatory subjects at the end of the first year will naturally take them with the optional subjects at the end of the second year.

WE TAKE from the *Railway Engineer* the following Railway statistics : The proprietors of stock and debentures of the guaranteed Indian lines number 62,608, of whom only 390 are natives residing in India. The proportion of stock held in India is 1·56 per cent. of the whole. The total amount expended on the railways to the 31st March last was 105,790,929*l.*, of which 93,720,794*l.* consisted of guaranteed capital, and 12,070,135*l.* of funds raised direct by the Government. Last year 2,760,940*l.* was expended on State lines and 1,279,000*l.* on guaranteed lines.

IT IS STATED that arrangements are being made on the Indus Valley State Railway to improve the third class accommodation by introducing carriages fitted with bath-room appliances. This will prove a great convenience to passengers, and may fitly be adopted for all other lines.

WE LEARN from the *Times of India* that the imprisoned Maharaj of Jamnuggur will be set at liberty at the end of his term of two years' imprisonment, the enhanced sentence of five years instead of two having been withdrawn. The Governor in Council remarks that "owing to the procedure by which the functions of a High Court are exercised by Government in respect of criminal justice administered by British Courts established in Native States attached to this Presidency, Vrijeshji Vrijnathji was placed at a disadvantage in that he was debarred to some extent from showing cause why his sentence should not be enhanced, before the order for such enhancement was actually passed." For this reason only the Governor in Council thinks it proper to cancel the enhanced sentence, although he "considers Vrijeshji Vrijnathji to be a great criminal who fully deserves the enhanced sentence."

IN SUPERSESSION of all previous orders on the subject the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the Editors of the following Vernacular Newspapers be supplied with a copy of the General Administration Report and with official information :

Som Prokash, Dacca Prakash, Urdu Guide, Navabivakar, Sahachar, Sulaba Somachar, Bharat Mihir, Bihar Bandhu, Sadharani, Purna Chandrodaya, Ananda Bazar Patrika, Bangabasi, Burdwan Sanjivani, Charu Varta Education Gazette, Medini, Paridarshak, Bharat Mitra, Utkal Dipika.

Why is the *Provati*, a fairly conducted daily, left out of the list?

WEDNESDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

A BOMBAY CIVILIAN thus writes to the *Times* about the competition-wallah :

Since the institution of competition, out of the hundred odd civilians appointed to this Presidency nine have died and two were forced to retire on account of physical debility; ten more were considered quite unfit for their work on account of their bodily weakness; two other were dismissed for inability to ride and uncouth manners; and eight have positively become insane. It is this symptom which is creating almost a panic here, specially as these cases of insanity are nearly all crowded into the last few years, during which the standard of examination has been raised, as is necessary under the competitive system, to the highest pitch. The most anxious scrutiny is now made of each new batch of young civilians as landed, and their physical and mental condition is at once reported to Government. This is a pretty state of things to be reduced to as regards the ruling class of India. It is now accepted as a matter of course by the Indian Governments that a civilian should go mad at any moment. Imagine the government of a country like India being administered in half-a-dozen and more distant districts by mad civil servants. These facts are notorious and, in reality more numerous than even the local Governments themselves are aware. Only the worst cases, that cannot be hid, are reported at head-quarters; but, in fact, cases of aggravated eccentricity, intolerable manners, unmanliness, and a sort of half-and-half-imbecility, all to be traced to this mad 'fad' of cramming, are to be met with every day now in the ranks of the once proud Indian Civil Service which, in spite of the brilliant names of the early days of competition that adorn it, is now every year falling lower and lower in popular estimation.

What a revelation! The lowering of the age has aggravated the evil.

THE EAST says that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to present Babu Basanta Kumar Guha, the captain of the Dacca College Cricket Club, a cane-handled cricketbat in recognition of the successfully manner in which the gallant "captain" acquitted himself in the match that was played during the last winter recess at Calcutta, between the students of the Dacca and Krishnagger Colleges, in the presence of His Honor.

IT IS STATED that some fifty persons of Cambay have arrived in Bombay with a view to petition the Governor against the alleged injustice and oppression to which they and several thousands of their fellow-countrymen have been subjected by the Dewan and other principal officers of the State, in the hope that immediate measures may be taken to provide a remedy, and that an independent commission may be appointed to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the complaints and grievances of the inhabitants. In order that witnesses may not be deterred from appearing before the commission, Government is requested to suspend, meanwhile, the chief officials against whom the complaints of injustice and oppression are directed.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Bangalore :

Great political excitement throughout the province of Mysore, in anticipation of appointment to Dewanship, meetings being held, petitions adopted to Viceroy protesting against appointment of any but native Mysorean, the past experiment having proved conspicuous failure. Government of India being urged to delay, appointment pending expression of opinion by press.

THURSDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

A SCHOOL-MASTER at Noakhally bitterly complains of the block in promotion in the sub-educational service, and says that as there are eight officers whose service ranges from 33 to 37 years they should be told to make room for younger men under the superannuation rules. He gives the following list of officers :

3	Officers in	the	2nd class	serving from	1846.
2	,,	,,	3rd class	,, ,,	1848.
1	,,	,,	4th class	,, ,,	1846.
1	,,	,,	Ditto	,, ,,	1849.
1	,,	,,	5th class	,, ,,	1845.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from the Press Commissioner's office :

The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana recently reported that "suttee" had been committed at Utarna in Jaipur territory, not far from the Cantonment of Deoli, by the widow of Sham Singh the Thakur of the village.

The Jaipur Durbar have acted promptly in the matter. The abettors of the crime have all been apprehended and brought to justice. The principal offenders, the sons and the brothers of the deceased Thakur, have been sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for terms of seven years; while minor accomplices have received sentences of three years each.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Government of Bengal has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25 per mensem to the Madhubani Sanskrit School. We would suggest that the Government should adopt a liberal scheme of aid to well-managed Sanskrit *Tole* throughout the country.

WE ARE requested to announce that Babu Protap Chunder Roy, the publisher of the Bengali translations of the Mahabharatha and the Ramayana, has received the following donations :

Annual donation.

Newab Abdul Gunny Bahadur C. S. I. of Dacca..... Rs. 200

Third donation.

Kumar Rajendranarayan Roy Chowdhuri Bahadur, Joydebpore, ... Rs. 50

First donation.

Babu Mohini Mohan Das, Dacca, ... Rs. 50

,, Keshub Chundra Acharya, Muktagacha ... Rs. 50

The contribution of the Newab of Dacca is worthy of note. The translation of the Mahabharatha and the Ramayana is a Hindu undertaking; its encouragement by the Newab of Dacca, who belongs to a different, not to say hostile, religion, shews a most enlightened spirit of toleration and liberality. Last week we noticed a munificent benefaction of the Maharajah of Durbhangha, a Hindu landholder, in aid of the cause of Mahomedan education, and to-day we have the pleasure to record the aid of a Mahomedan landholder towards the diffusion of sacred Hindu literature. We heartily welcome these signs of mutual good feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans.

ANENT THE Bhagulpore case, which we noticed last week, the *Behar Herald* understands that 50 persons have been arrested and put on their trial before Mr. Posford on the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly with the object of overawing the Police officers in the exercise of their lawful authority. We hope the Police will be called to account for the serious part it played.

THE HIGH COURT has issued a circular directing all criminal judicial officers to comply, as far as possible, with the wishes of Government in fixing dates for the hearing of any criminal cases in which Mahomedan parties or witnesses are concerned.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that two young Bengali ladies, Miss Kadumbini Bose and Miss Chundermukhi Bose, both students of the Bethune Female School, have successfully passed the B. A. Examination in the Calcutta University. This is the first time Bengali ladies have attained to this academic distinction. Is it not incongruous to call lady graduates *Bachelors?*

FRIDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a memorial from the inhabitants of Barahanagur to the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs for the separation of that town from the other wards of the local Municipality. The memorialists have made out a good and strong case for an independent Municipality, and we hope their prayer will be granted.

THERE IS an Association in Benares called the Association for the improvement of Agriculture, and this Association has submitted a petition to the Viceregal Council against the Agricultural Loans Bill, a copy of which has been forwarded to us. The Association urge that it is inconsistent that the Government should give landholders no help when they advance to ryots for agricultural improvement but that it should lend its machinary for the realization of money to money-lenders who will be strangers to the ryots. The petition is well argued and deserves consideration.

IN SUPERCESSION of previous order the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has passed a Resolution authorizing the appointment as apprentice Sub-Overseers up to a limited number to be annually fixed by the Chief Engineer of well-conducted youths of an age not exceeding 23 years, who are physically fit for out-door work, and can read and write English. The apprentice Sub-Overseers will for the first year receive a salary of 15 per mensem, and for the second year a salary of Rs. 20, and if they are considered fit for the duties of a Sub-Overseer, these latter will have priority of claim to any temporary appointments that may be sanctioned from time to time in the lower subordinate establishment. On the expiration of two years those apprentice Sub-Overseers who are qualified will receive a certificate of proficiency. The Superintending Engineers are authorized to make the appointments.

IT HAS BEEN brought to our notice that in certain towns executive officers of Municipalities sit as Honorary Magistrates for the trial of Municipal cases, such as the Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality and the Secretary to the Howrah Municipality. This is a reprehensible practice and ought to be put a stop to. Surely the prosecutor ought not to be the judge

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from Bangalore :

Krishna Murti, descendant of Dewan Poorniah and Assistant Commissioner in Mysore service, has unanimous support of local press both English and Vernacular as candidate for Dewanship and is universal favorite throughout the province save among a few Madrasee officials who wish an outsider appointed.

SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

THERE WERE 350 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 20th January 1883, of which 47 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 96 from fevers, 64 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents, 25 from pthisis and asthma, 13 from convulsions, 11 from spleen diseases, 27 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born, 59 died between the age of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 56 died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 13. The average of daily mortality was 50.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers : "In the town of Lyttleton, New Zealand, a woman has been sentenced to imprisonment for one month for thrashing her husband." The woman of the period is asserting her rights.

FEMALE EDUCATION is looking up in Assam. We learn from the *Assam News* that Miss Hajan Ness has passed the Vernacular Scholarship Examination from Kamrup and that Misses Sophi and Sorojini Majumdar have passed the Primary Scholarship Examination from Nowgong and Tezpur respectively.

WE LEARN from a *communique* from the Press Commissioner's Office that shawls, plain or embroidered, sent by private exhibitors will be admitted to the Indian section of the Amsterdam Exhibition, if sent, carriage paid, to Babu Troilakhya Nath Mukerji, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta, not later than the 28th February.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Bangalore :

Daily Post says if Dewan of Mysore should be a gentleman by birth, breeding and personal qualifications, if he should be a member of a pure Mysore family, if he should have a large stake in the province in the form of extensive landed estates, if he should have a married official experience, if he should be in thorough sympathy with the extension of Railways, the promotion of education and the developement of self-government on the lines laid down by his predecessor, if he should inherit the traditions of a ruling family and be the bearer of a name synonymous throughout India with consummate statesmanship, if he should personally have endeared himself to all classes of the community, if he should be the man of all others whose name springs spontaneously to the lips of every Mysorean when the dewanship is spoken of, then the dewan should be not Madhava Row, not Ramiengar, not Seshadri Iyer, not Thumboo Chetty but Krishna Murti the descendant of the great Purniah.

WE ARE SORRY to notice that the Police Commissioner of Bombay is still unfriendly to the Salvation Army. Major Tucker has telegraphed to a contemporary to the following effect :

The Police Commissioner continues to oppose us by prescribing ridiculous routes which he knows we cannot accept. Four new officers having arrived from England. We have arranged a great meeting at the Framjee Hall for Thursday afternoon. We will march from the tent along the Esplanade-road. The Commissioner refuses permission to march along this road, though it is 100 feet broad, and the distance is only about 300 yards. We shall go, and take the consequences.

Things are better managed in Calcutta.

WE HAVE RECEIVED two memorials from Gya to the Lieutenant-Governor in support of the movement for the extension of local self-government. In the second memorial, signed by 4429 inhabitants, the memorialists pray for the concession of the elective system to the Gya Municipality and the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman by the Commissioners.

WE take from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, January 20.—The telegram to the *Daily News* on Thursday, to the effect that the Mahdi had gained a victory over the Egyptians, is unconfirmed. Lord Hartington, speaking yesterday at Manchester, said that Government was resolved at any cost to suppress secret societies in Ireland, and would never grant legislative independence to that country.

23.—The Pope has written a letter to Cardinal Maccabe denouncing secret societies and exhorting the clergy in Ireland to calm the passions of their countrymen. The Queen has sanctioned the wearing of the Khedive's bronze medal by the British forces engaged in the late Egyptian campaign.

25.—Messrs. Davitt, Quinn and Healy have been sentenced to find heavy bail for their future good behaviour, or, in default, to be imprisoned for six months. O'Brien, a Nationalist, has been elected for Mallow, defeating the Ministerial candidate.

26.—The latest news from Cannes states that Mr. Gladstone is regaining ability to sleep.

Cairo, January 19.—In connexion with the organisation scheme in Egypt, Lord Dufferin proposes that the country should have responsible ministers and two Chambers.

22.—The French Comptroller General, who is leaving Egypt, has been instructed by his Government not to resign the Comptrollership.

Constantinople, January 24.—The Porte is preparing a protest against Lord Granville's proposals for the organization of Egypt, contending that they are a violation of the Sultan's suzerainty in that country. France will probably support the protest.

Paris, January 19.—A Ministerial Bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies for preventing the issue of manifestoes by pretenders to the throne of France, instead of the Expulsion Bill.

19.—Forty anarchists at Lyons have been sentenced to imprisonment. Prince Karapotkine, chief of the Nihilists, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment. The Paris papers publish a statement that a widespread Legitimist conspiracy has been discovered.

23.—A Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has been elected for the purpose of discussing the Bills dealing with the members of the families who have reigned in France. The majority of the Committee are in favor of the Extremist's bill for their expulsion from the country. Differences exist in the French Cabinet, and their resignation is expected. Great uneasiness is felt throughout France at the political confusion which at present exists.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

24.—The Empress Eugenie, having reunited the Bonapartist party, has returned to London.

25.—The report of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to consider the Ministerial Bill for the expulsion and dismissal of pretenders to the throne from the French army recommends their being cashiered and expelled from the country. Government, however, refuses to accept the conclusions of the Committee, as being too drastic.

MAJOR BARING'S Evening Party last Monday gave us double pleasure. Last year a similar party was postponed owing to Mrs. Baring's illness, but last Monday's party was held under happy auspices. Both Major and Mrs. Baring received their guests on the top of the stairs, and were most courteous and affable. The *elite* of Calcutta both European and Native were present. The party went off as merrily as a marriage bell.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED in our last a book of poems entitled Trina-Punja or a bundle of straw by Babu Ganendra Chunder Ghose. Some of the pieces are exquisite; there is a happy combination of delicacy of sentiment, richness of imagery and mellifluous flow.

WE BEG to acknowlege with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. A Month's Tour in Norway. By Robert Harvey Esq. M. A. L.L.D. 2. Brahma, Iswara, and Maya. By Pramadadasa Mitra, Benares. 3. Dasamahavidya, a Poem in Bengali. By Hem Chunder Banerjee. 4. Primer on Hygiene in Bengali. By Babu Bhuban Mohan Sircar. 5. Fourth Annual Report of Hari Sadhun Samaj, Calcutta. 6. Arya Dursana for Aghryan. 7. Memorials and newspaper articles on the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act. 8. The *Krishi Tatwa* for four years. 9. Report on Popular Education, Punjab 1881-82. 10. Report on the sea-borne Traffic of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 11. Report on the Cotton Production and Trade of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1881-82. 12. Memorials from Gya on the subject of local self-government. 13. Sanhita, translated by Harasunder Tarkarutna, Parts I. to IV

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1883.)

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 1st February at 7½ P.M.
Subject: On the General Properties of Matter.
Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 3rd February at 3 P.M.
Subject: Hydrogen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1883.

THE RENT QUESTION.

I.

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM'S MINUTE.

FOLLOWING the example of the Chief Justice Mr. Justice Cunningham has written a Minute on the Bengal Rent Bill. It is, however, more an historical view of the Rent Question than a critical analysis of the Bill. But the review is colored by the prejudices of the writer. He is no friend to landlord rights, and accordingly reads the vast literature of the rent-law of Bengal in a circle. We had expected that as a Judge Mr. Justice Cunningham would hold the balance of justice with an even hand, neither leaning this side nor that, give a judicial construction to the solemn covenant of the Permanent Settlement, and help the Legislature in coming to a just conclusion on the subject, but we have been disappointed. Far from taking a judicial view of the question, he has shewn an unreasoning prejudice against the landlords, and in his zeal to find arguments for his own side of the question, has managed to shew that either he does not understand the fundamental principles of the Permanent Settlement or understanding them has not correctly represented them. One or two examples will suffice. After referring to the Permanent Settlement Regulations he says that "these Regulations have been modified in various important particulars, and that the result of these modifications has been in many parts of the Province to alter the relations of landlord and tenant altogether to the detriment of the latter." He then goes on:

"The general character of this modification has been to convert the zamindar from a person empowered, under certain very rigid restrictions, to receive from the occupants of the soil a fixed rental, settled by the Government on ascertained principles, into an arbitrary, absolute proprietor, with full powers to do what he likes with his land and its cultivators; and to convert the occupants from people, whose interests in the land was so distinct as to be described officially as "their property,"—who had a right to sit at certain known rates prescribed by Government,—who were especially protected by every device, which the Legislature could contrive, from the attempts of the proprietors to exact any further payments besides the rent, so fixed,—and who, so long as they paid this rent, had as undisputed a right to remain in their holdings as the zemindar to enjoy his rents—into mere tenants-at-will liable to enhancement, ejectment, and every other oppression and exaction at the hands of the landlord."

The above implies that under the Permanent Settlement the Zemindar had no absolute proprietory right in the soil, that he has been converted into a proprietor by subsequent modifications in the law, and that the ryot has been simultaneously deprived of his proprietory right. Could any thing be more opposed to facts and history than this reading of the law? Is it possible that a learned Judge of the High Court does not understand the fundamental principles of the Permanent Settlement law? Has he not read Regulation I. of 1793, and does he not find in it that the Zemindars are therein declared to be actual proprietors of the soil? Was not the great compact of the Permanent Settlement made between the Government on the one hand and the Zemindars on the other? Of course the interests of the ryots were not forgotten, but they were not treated as "proprietors." We feel almost ashamed that we should be invited by a learned Judge of the High Court to call attention to this baseless issue. The resident ryots at the time of the Settlement had certainly certain rights, but these rights were not inconsistent with the proprietory rights of the Zemindars. As for future tenants the law gave the Zemindar absolute power to enter into engagements with them best conducive to their mutual convenience and advantage. The earlier Regulations declared that the Zemindar shall give pottahs to ryots but not for a period exceeding 10 years, and does this fact accord with the theory that the ryot was a "proprietor?" As for the pergunna-rate, it has always been a myth, and yet Mr. Justice Canningham contends that the pergunna-rate has governed the determination of rent in Bengal. The decisions of our courts shew that long before the enactment of Act X of 1859 the pergunna-rate could not be discovered, and because it was so the authors of that Act abandoned it. Mr. Justice Cunningham indirectly admits the folly of discovering the pergunna-rate. He says: "On the feasibility of the scheme for ascertaining this pergunnah-rate, the success of the Bill must mainly depend. If it can be thus ascertained it will be a great boon; and we shall only the more regret that effectual means for its ascertainment were not adopted a hundred years ago." That word "if" proves the untenableness of the general position of Mr. Justice Cunningham. He is so much carried away by his one-sided views that he confounds temporarily-settled with permanently-settled districts. Talking of abwabs or illegal cesses Mr. Justice Cunningham says, "the landlords, on the other hand, meanwhile were meeting the increased powers of the tenantry by a free recourse to irregular cesses; and the extent to which this was carried in Orissa induced the Revenue Authorities to recommend the enforcement of provision in Regulation 7 of 1822 by which an estate could be brought under direct State management "when the continuance in it of the proprietor would be productive of disturbance or otherwise detrimental." Now, Orissa is temporarily-settled, and the state of things there is no criterion of that in permanently-settled Bengal. It is true Sir George Campbell in his crusade against illegal cesses in Orissa made the proposal noticed by Mr. Cunningham, but the fate of that proposal is well known. Even the Duke of Argyll, who was so friendly to Sir George, would not sanction it. Mr. Justice Cunningham seeks to create a prejudice against the Zemindars by parading the enormous increase which has taken place in the zemindari estates of Bengal since the Permanent Settlement. He does not stoop to consider how the first Zemindars with whom the Settlement was made were ruined in consequence of the exorbitant assessment imposed upon them, and what causes have brought about the present increase of the rental. The Permanent Settlement had left the waste lands to the Zemindars as a counterpoise to the ruinous rate of the original settlement, and it is by the reclamation of those lands the present Zemindars, most of whom have come in by investment of large capital at market value, have recouped themselves. Are we to understand that the ryots, who have settled on these waste lands, have the same rights that the ryots, who were in existence at the time of the Permanent Settlement, had enjoyed? Mr. Justice Cunningham admits that the Zemindar stepped into the shoes of the Government under the Permanent Settlement. Take that view of the question. It means that the Zemindar is not entitled to greater rights than what the State possessed before the Permanent Settlement. Now, what are the rights of the State in the Khas Mehals? Does the Government in its Khas estates recognize the pergunnarate or fixeds the rent at its own pleasure? Does the Government collect the rent according to the ordinary procedure or follow the sharp summary procedure prescribed for the recovery of State demands? Does the Government confer the occupancy ryot upon a mere squatter? Surely what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Whatever rights the Government as landlord enjoy in Khas Mehals a zemindar as its representative ought to be allowed to enjoy the same.

Mr. Justice Cunningham is, however, right by instinct as it were as to the relations, which ought to subsist between the Zemindar and the ryot. He says:

The natural course of things would seem to be that landlord and tenant should, as years went on, get accustomed to one another and to trust and like one another, and that the landlords, having got a good tenant, should be content to let him go on a rental with which he would not be satisfied in the case of a stranger. This, I have been told, is virtually the tenure of many of the best farms in England; there is no written or even oral contract not to enhance, yet the tenant goes year after year spending large sums on improvements, and is quite content to do so in confidence that his landlord will not disturb him. But this happy state of things becomes impossible where the Legislature enacts that at the end of a stated period the tenant shall change his status, and the landlord lose a considerable portion of his rights. The two parties are throughout necessarily at arm's length, and as soon as the period approaches, the landlord naturally does something to prevent the accrual of the prescriptive right, and is always on the look-out to prevent the growth of occupancy rights and to destroy them where they have accrued. I remember that the evidence laid before the Famine Commission pointed strongly in this direction and in that of the hostile relations which existed between the two classes: as an instance it was said that the landlords sometimes welcomed famine as affording an opportunity of dealing summarily with inconvenient rights, accruing or accrued; and that they would not welcome any relief in the shape of concessions of revenue if attended by a corresponding relaxation of rent, because it would rob them of an useful weapon in dealing with tenants. In Behar the landlord's zeal to destroy evidence of occupancy rights or prevent their accrual has led to an oppressive practice of moving the tenants about, so that they may never be for long in continuous occupation of the same plot. As both classes become more fully alive to their privileges and the distinction between occupancy and non-occupancy tenants becomes more pronounced, no doubt measures will be generally taken towards this end. In a word, you can never have peace between two parties, one of whom will at a certain known period become entitled to privileges at the expense of the other.

This is the strongest argument against legislative interference. There was good feeling between the Zemindar and the ryot before the enactment of Act X of 1859, but that Act planted discord where there was peace. If the Government had rigorously enforced the general law for the "welfare and protection" of the ryot, nothing more would have been necessary. But instead of doing this the Government sought to change the relations between the landlord and tenant, and the result has been meddle and muddle. Things have, however, settled down into order after a fight of some years under Act X of 1859, and if the Government would only restore the *statu*

quo ante for the settlement and realization of rent, there would be no violence offered to one party or the other. But it proposes radical alterations and is thus raising a Frankenstein, which it will find hard to lay down.

There is one suggestion, which incidentally occurs in the Minute of Mr. Justice Cunningham, and which we would commend to the attention of Government. He says:

The most satisfactory solution is that to which I have referred (p. 6), *viz.*, the purchase of the landlord's rights by the tenants, and this is one of the plans which the Famine Commission specially recommended. But then this will not help the impoverished tenant, who cannot pay his way, as he is, far less buy out of his landlord. On the other hand, there ought, it would seem, to be some provision for excluding those tenants who are clearly non-occupancy, and who could be vested with occupancy rights only by setting aside their own distinct voluntary contract on the subject. The Bill does not appear to me to meet cases of this description at all adequately.

We have always said that if the Government think that the zemindars are an incubus upon the country, buy them out. Give them compensation at the market value of their properties and then make a new settlement with the ryots. The purchase of landlord estates would certainly involve an enormous capital, but the Government can capitalize by giving them Promissory Notes. The annual charge for interest will certainly be heavy, but it will be covered by the rents which it will receive. This will certainly be the most satisfactory solution of the whole difficulty.

II.

REPORTS OF MESSRS. PEACOCK AND LYALL.

BY way of reply to Mr. Justice Cunningham, we cannot do better than quote the opinions of Messrs. Peacock and Lyall, two of our most experienced and best informed Revenue officers. Mr. Peacock is now Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and Mr. Lyall, the Inspector General of Police. They are not mere theorists; they have spent their whole official life-time in the districts; they have mixed freely with both zemindars and ryots, in fact with all classes of people, and both of them are shrewd observers and noted for warm sympathy with the people. They do not pretend to reconstruct society in Bengal from the bowels of their own consciousness, or to propound revolutionary ideas by half a year's sojourn in a district. They are men of common sense and take common sense view of things. They prefer facts to speculation or sentiment, and naturally wish that the legislation should be based upon the actual necessities of the country. They hav held important positions under Governmen and have always commanded its confidence. The opinions of such officers are entitled to the highest regard. And what do they say? Mr. Peacock in writing of the occupancy right, says:

So far as the mere conferring of rights of occupancy goes, I hold that under section 8, article 7, Regulation I of 1793, Government had a distinct right to do it, as it was considered necessary for the protection and well-being of a certain class of ryots. But the going a step further, and allowing them to hold at favorable rates of rent, is another question altogether. I am speaking of course now only of the occupancy ryots of Eastern Bengal. From what I have seen of them myself, and from what I have learnt from persons of long experience in Eastern Bengal, I do not consider that such a measure is necessary either for their welfare or protection. As regards their welfare, their most strenuous champion would not, I believe, say that their rents are at present anything but most moderate; while, as regards their protection, the events of the past two or three years have shown that they are strong enough not only to combine and resist enhancement, but also to refuse payment of rent altogether.

With regard to the question of the transferability of the occupancy tenure Mr. Peacock observes:

But to allow an occupancy ryot to transfer his tenure at will is, I think, a distinct infringement upon the zemindar's rights, and I do not think that the provision made in this section as it stands will be at all sufficient to prevent these tenures passing into the hands of a class of persons, mere speculators, whom it is exceedingly desirable to keep from acquiring any such interest in the land as the purchase of an occupancy tenure would confer. For example, what is to prevent a mookhtar or a money-lender from purchasing an occupancy tenure and cultivating the lands by means of hired labor? Such a transfer would, however, be altogether opposed to the spirit of the Bill, and most undesirable from every point of view.

Mr. Lyall thus describes the position of the Rent Question:

The present move for an amendment of the law may, I think, be fairly said to come entirely from the side of the zemindar and not from that of the ryot, who has in Eastern Bengal at least nothing to complain of and who is master of the situation.

There is no disguising the fact that there is a very general feeling among the zemindars here, at least, that they have not been fairly treated of late, and that Government, while it has abated none of the duties which the zemindar is by law required to perform or made any relaxation in regard to the payments which he must make on a fixed date under pain of sale of his estate, has seriously curtailed his rights and profits, and this being the state of feeling in the district, I think it comes fairly within the scope of this report to enquire what foundation these complaints actually have, and to do this, it is necessary shortly to review the laws on the subject. To show that I am not writing without grounds, I annex copy of a letter received on this subject from a zemindar of that district which, though rather strongly worded, has expressed in writing a feeling which many have avowed to me in private, but which few have the courage to put on paper.

Like Mr. Justice Canningham Mr. Lyall takes an historical view of the Rent-law. We give this part of his report *in extenso*:

The foundation of the land system of Bengal are the Regulations of 1793, and in Regulation I of that year, after stating that, the settlement is made with all zemindars, dependent talookdars, and other actual proprietors of land, Governor General in Council goes on to say that he trusted "that the proprietors of land sensible of the benefits conferred upon them by the public assessment being fixed for ever will exert themselves in the cultivation of their lands under the certainty that they will enjoy exclusively the fruits of their own good management and industry, and that no demand will ever be made upon them, or their heirs, or successors by the present, or any future Government for an augmentation of the public assessment in consequence of the improvement of their respective estates." In return for this boon they were required "to discharge the revenue at the stipulated periods without delay or evasion, and to conduct themselves with good faith and moderation towards their dependent talookdars and ryots," and in the next section the Governor-General "retains the right to enact such regulations as he may deem proper for the protection and welfare of the dependent talookdars, ryots, and other cultivators of the soil, and it is on this last provision that any law now made would rest."

The preamble to regulation II states very clearly the reasons for the perpetual settlement, and there it recites that the usual custom had been, after deducting cost of collection, to take ten-elevenths of the ryots rent for Government, and give the zemindar one-eleventh, and this was followed in the perpetual settlement. What Government expected was that this settlement would "render it the interest of proprietors to improve their estates and give them the means of raising the funds necessary for the purpose (section I, Regulation II, 1793)." When extension of cultivation produced only a heavier "assessment," the hereditary landholder had little inducement to improve his estate and the object of Government was to make land "become the most desirable of all property" and direct the industry of the people "to those improvements in agriculture which are as essential to their own welfare as to the prosperity of the State."

Regulation VIII of the same year lays down in sections 51, 52, and 53 under what terms the zemindar could let this land. Section 51 deals with the lands of talookdars, which are not affected by the present discussion, and the following section lays down that except the talooks which were provided for in section 51, "the zemindar or other actual proprietor of land is *to let the remaining lands* of his zemindary or estate under the prescribed restriction in whatever manner he may think proper."

The prescribed restriction is given in section 53 and refers to amulnamahs.

These sections refer to forming which mode of settlement it was evidently expected the zemindar would adopt, but the license given in section 52 is very wide.

The following sections provide for the giving of pottahs, and abolition of cesses, and section 56 says "it is expected that in time the proprietors and dependent talookdars and farmers of land, and the ryots will find it for their mutual advantage to enter into agreements in every instance for a specific sum for a certain quantity of land leaving it to the option of the latter to cultivate whatever species of produce may appear to them likely to yield the largest profit." (It is noteworthy that this is really what has happened). The section then goes on to provide that "where this was not done and the rent was to vary with the crop the *engagement* was to specify the amount of land and the rate and the term, and provide for a new pottah being given for the balance of the term in the event of the crop being changed."

The gist of these rules was that the amount of rent should be fixed between the zemindar and ryot, which last should then get a pottah to prevent all exactions till the next settlement, and that when his rent had been ascertained and settled, the ryot might demand such a pottah.

Under regulation XLIV of the same year, the granting of pottahs for a term of more than 10 years was prohibited, and the wording of the preamble to that Regulation shows clearly that when it was intended that what would have gone to Government from any increase of cultivation should go to the zemindar. The words used are "that according to the ancient and established usages of the country, the dues of Government from the lands (which consist of a certain proportion of the annual produce of every beegah of land demandable according to the local custom in money or kind, unless Government has transferred its right to such proportion to individuals for a time, or in perpetuity, or fixed the public demand upon the whole estate of a proprietor of land leaving him to appropriate to his own use the difference between the value of such proportion of the produce and the sum payable to the public so long as he continues to discharge the latter) are unalienable unless with its express sanction."

I now come to the first law for the realization of rent, XVII of 1793. The preamble to that law runs as follows:—"It being as essential to the prosperity of the country and the punctual collection of public revenue, that landholders and farmers of land should have the means of compelling payment from defaulters without being obliged to have recourse to the courts of justice, and incurring the delay and expense necessarily attending a law process for the recovery of every arrear as that under-farmers and ryots should be protected from oppression and unjust demands,"—and then goes on to lay down the law for distraint to be carried out, as the preamble says without recourse to the courts, but providing a recourse to the civil court, where the distraint was disputed, and in the last section provided that suits under this law should be heard before all others.

These are the laws of 1793, and may be summed up as follow, as far as regards the next provisions:

1st.—That the Zemindars might let their lands in whatever way they might think proper, but they were to consolidate all abwabs, etc., into rent, and when the rent was settled and determined were to give pottahs to all ryots for a term not exceeding 10 years.

2nd.—That during the term of these pottahs, the rents should not be enhanced, that Zemindars should have a right of distraint without reference to the courts, but with an appeal to them by the party wronged, and as regards future increase I read them thus—that after the rent had been fixed with the ryot, the Zemindar was to enjoy all the difference between what the assessment then fixed and what the ryot paid, which would otherwise have gone to Government.

Government also retained the right to see that the Zemindar dealt with good faith and moderation towards their ryots, and to make such regulation as were required for their welfare and protection, but not a word is said anywhere as to what the ryot's rent is to be, or how decided in case of dispute.

In other words the legislation of 1793 put the zeminder into the position which Government before occupied as regards future increase in the rent of the ryot, and the question appears to me to be what share of the produce of the soil was Government in the habit of leaving to the ryot. A perusal of the records before the time of the permanent settlement will show, I think, that practically the various Governments that succeeded Akbar took all they could get, and that in the two centuries of misrule which followed Toder Mull's assessment of 1582, the burdens on the country then known as Bengal had increased by at least 110 per cent over Akbar's assessment. Mr. Shore, however, doubted if all this had ever been realized. This increase was gained entirely by abwabs, and in settling the revenue payable by the zemindars in the permanent settlement all but a very few of these abwabs were continued; but instead of continuing to be taken from the ryot as abwabs, the Government insisted on their being consolidated into rent. In other words the Government settled with the zemindar on the basis of Akbar's settlement, plus the abwabs which had since been introduced, with the exception of a few, such as the tax on the marriage which were done away with before the permanent settlement, and Government having done away with all abwabs, and consolidated its demand, ordered the zemindar similarly to consolidate his demand, but with this difference that while the Government demand was fixed, the ryot's rent might be raised.

In Lord Cornwallis' Minute of 3rd February 1790, after stating that after the Government demand on the zemindar is once fixed the zemindar can be made to grant pottahs to the ryots, he goes on to say "the value of the produce of the land is well known to the proprietor or his officers, and to the ryot who cultivates it, and is a standard which can always be resorted to by both parties for fixing equitable rates. Mr. Shore's proposition that the rents of the ryots, by whatever rule or custom they may be demanded, shall be specific as to their amount; that the landholders shall be obliged within a certain time to grant pottahs or writings to their ryots in which this amount shall be inserted; and that no ryot shall be liable to pay more than the sum actually specified in his pottah;—if duly enforced by the Collectors *will soon obviate the objection to a fixed assessment founded upon the undefined state of the demands of the landholders upon the ryots.* Some interference is undoubtedly necessary on the part of Government for effecting an adjustment of the demands of the zemindars on the ryots." * * * He then goes on to say that all abwabs must be illegal, being contrary to an express or implied agreement, that "certain sum should be paid for each beegah of produce and no more." Neither is the privilege which the ryots in many parts of Bengal enjoy of holding possession of the spots of land which they cultivate so long as they pay the revenue assessed upon them by any means incompatible with the proprietary rights of the zemindar. "Whoever cultivates the land the zemindar can receive no more than the established rent which in most places is fully equal to what the cultivator can afford to pay." * * * "Neither is prohibiting the landholder to impose new abwabs or taxes on the lands in cultivation tantamount to saying to him that he shall not raise the rents of his estate. The rents of his estate are not to be raised by the imposition of new abwabs or taxes on every beegah of cultivation. On the contrary, they will in the end be lowered by such impositions." * * * The rents on an estate can only be raised by inducing the ryots to cultivate the more valuable articles of produce and to clear the extensive tracts of waste land which are to be found in almost every zemindary in Bengal.

Lord Cornwallis evidently was not sure what the proportion of the produce which the zemindar should get, but I find that in Behar the cultivator got 17½ seers out of a maund of 40 seers, Government and the farmer or zemindar getting 22½, or in other words the ryot's share was then 43·75 per cent., and the zemindar's (for the Government share was included in his) 56·25. It is worth comparing this with the rates which Babu Parbutty Churn Rae shows are now paid here, when the ryot gets 95, and the zemindar and Government 5 per cent. of the produce.

The result most distinctly shows that Lord Cornwallis' hope that more valuable crops would be grown has been fully carried out, for although the rental received by the zemindars of this district is now equal to nearly five times their Government jumma (*vide* road cess returns), I have good reason to believe that the value of the jute crop alone that is grown in the district is sufficient to pay that whole rent, and that all the rest goes straight into the ryot's pocket.

I am bound to say that when I began to read up for this report, I had no idea that the zemindars had acted with such leniency towards the ryots. The anna's of our revenue courts for many years after the permanent settlement show by the number of sales, and by the difficulty in realizing the Government due, that the jumma was then rather more than the country could pay, and had the zemindars gone on insisting on a proportion anything like what they then got, the position of the ryots would be very different from what it now is. Even in the highly rented portions of Bengal, it never approaches anything like the proportions I have quoted above, and in fact it could not now-a-days, for the pressure of population has so reduced the size of holdings that the zemindar must content himself with a small share.

It is worth the attention of the legislature in view of these facts whether the zemindar has not been more lenient than the law, and whether any interference in the way of fixing a share would not lead to greatly enhanced rents.

Mr. Lyall thus compares the old laws with Act X of 1859:

I

Old Laws

Right of occupancy nowhere strictly defined, but left to custom. When an occupancy ryot defaulted, the proprietor could oust him without the help of the courts (paragraph 7, section 15, Regulation VII of 1799).

All ryots had to make their own terms at the end of each settlement, and if there was a dispute all had to pay at the pergunnah rates, or if they were unknown, at the highest rate which had been paid for similar lands during the last three years. (Sections 6 and 8, Regulation V of 1812) (*i.e.*, at the non-occupancy rate of Sir Richard Temple's Minute) and an undefined proportion of the produce was to be the basis of this rent. Ryots of this class paid rather higher rates than other ryots. (Vide paragraph 16)

Ryots holding over 20 years at the same rate to be considered as having held at that rate since the decennial settlement unless there be proof to the contrary, and to have a right to hold at fixed rates.

Act X of 1859.

Right of occupancy accrues after 12 years, and such a ryot can only be ejected in execution of a decree. Section 21, Act X. (This section has practically been a dead letter.)

II.

Enhancement.

Old Laws.

Ryots had to make their own terms at the end of each term of settlement, in cases of dispute, the courts were to decide and give the pergunnah rates, or failing them the highest rate paid for similar lands within the last three years. The custom at this time being that a ryot should pay a certain share of the produce.

Act X of 1859.

Occupancy ryots were to pay fair and equitable rates. The grounds of enhancement were, 1, that the rate was under the prevailing rate (same as old law); 2, that the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land had increased otherwise than by the agency of the ryot; 3, excess of land.

N. B.—The courts ruled that the landlord must prove his whole case, and unless he can prove his case as brought it is dismissed, and, as a fact, enhancement cases are very seldom decreed and now more seldom than ever.

III.

Arrear.

Old Laws.

The landlord had power to call the ryot and compel his attendance to pay his rent. He could have him arrested by simple application to the court and a summary enquiry held.

He could attach his property and sell it first after 15 days' notice (XVII of 1793) then immediately on attachment (VII of 1799) and finally by a Sale Commissioner.

All suits for arrears were to be heard before all others by the civil courts, and were finally transferred to the Collector to expedite them.

Act X of 185

All power of calling ryots taken away. All arrears to be decided after a regular suit against each ryot at first before the Collector, then before the civil court.

After decree, execution must be taken out in the rgular way.

Act X, therefore, very considerably took away the powers of the zemindars in the way of collecting arrears, and for the first time gave the ryots a right of possession as long as they paid their old rents, and until a court changed them and gave the zemindars no power to oust them without a decree whatever these arrears were.

In fact, the law gave the occupancy ryot half the benefits of an ordinary talook.

I need not say that these talookdari rights are parted with by zemindars for large sums, and that this proposal, as well as the clauses of Act X of 1859, which have made an occupancy ryot's tenure not void for arrears of rent without the intervention of a court, are in fact so much of the value of the zemindar's property, and the zemindars as a body feel sore on the subject. Still, I have consulted no zemindar who wants to go back entirely to the old system. They accept the occupancy ryot as *fait accompli*, and confine their demands to asking for more speedy means of realizing rent, and that the occupancy ryot may not get further benefits.

We should mention that the opinions of Messrs. Peacock and Lyall we have quoted above are contained in their reports on the Rent Bill of Sir Richard Temple, and the first Rent Bill of Sir Ashley Eden.

Comments on the above are superfluous. The comparison made by Mr. Lyall between the old laws and the Rent-law of 1859 is most interesting and instructive.

THE BENGAL LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal could not have selected a better mouthpiece than Mr. Macaulay for the enunciation of his policy on the subject of local self-government. Mr. Macaulay's speech does full justice to his chief. It shews that Mr. Rivers Thompson wishes to place the new scheme of local self-government on a broad basis and to carry it out in a truly liberal spirit. As Mr. Macaulay, after giving an outline of the scheme, said, "that scheme is animated by no niggardly spirit of restriction; it is influenced by no repugnance to the admission of the non-official classes to a share in the administration. It is based upon the principle that the first duty of a Government, and the surest safeguard of its prosperity, is the progress and enlightenment of its people. Its object is not to sever, but to bring into closer and more cordial relations, the official and non-official classes, and to cause them to work together, with mutual confidence and respect, for the welfare of this great Empire." Well said. Mr. Macaulay has taken an active part in designing and maturing the scheme, and we congratulate him on the manner in which he has performed his task.

We will give a brief outline of the scheme. In developing the scheme the guiding principle, says Mr. Macaulay, has been the utilization to the utmost of existing and well-established institutions,—the construction of the edifice as far as possible with existing materials. The subdivision will be the ordinary limit of the Local Board, but the union of villages will form an auxiliary to it. Mr. Macaulay remarks: "In the conjunction of these two bodies, the Local Board administering the Local Government Circle, and the Union Committee administering a Union of villages, we hope to combine and make mutually supporting two great elements of success which we undoubtedly have at hand." The first of these is the political enthusiasm of the educated classes. The second is the local interest of the village. It is proposed to take as the unit of a village union the area, that would ordinarily be served by a pound, its radius being about two miles. The strength of each Committee would be 5, 7 or 9 as might be determined in the order constituting each. The Union Committees will be elected by the villagers themselves, not by formal methods, but by such simple processes as may be familiar to them. The method of election will be settled by the Government. Then comes the constitution of the Local Board. It is proposed that, as a rule, each thanna should be represented by two elected members. The chief portion of the elective body would be the Committees of the Unions in the thanna. Besides the Union Committees, it is proposed to give the right of voting for the election of members for the thanna to all persons residing within the Local Government circle or any Municipality contiguous to it, who are holders of University degrees or diplomas, who are pleaders or mooktears, or who hold salaries of not less than Rs. 50 a month, and who are themselves entitled to vote for the election of the Committee of any Union in the thanna, or belong to a joint undivided family of which one of the members is so entitled. As regards the qualifications of candidates, every person, qualified to vote for the election of members, will be qualified for candidature. It is also proposed to add a separate qualification of the payment in the district of, say, Rs. 100 Road and Public Works Cess or of Rs. 50 license-tax or proof of income from any source amounting to Rs. 2,000 per annum. The Government will have the power to nominate one-third of the Local Board, not more than one-fourth of the total number of members will be servants of Government, exclusive of Government officers who may be elected by electors. It is proposed that every Local Board should be allowed to elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman, subject to the approval of Government. Every person so elected will, upon the confirmation of his election, become a member of the Board. As regards control it will be in this wise. The Magistrate shall have the power of suspending the action of the Board when, for reasons to be recorded, he believes it to be imminently dangerous to the public health or the public peace, and, in order that he may be kept fully acquainted with their action, he will be furnished with copies of their proceedings and permitted access to their works. But all power of interference beyond this and all control over the initiative action of the Boards, it is proposed to vest in a Central Board, which will deal, not only with all the Local Boards, but also with all the Municipalities, in the Province. That Board will consist of a Chairman and two members, the former a specially selected officer of Government, the latter non-official native gentlemen of education and influence. The functions of the Central Board will be similar to those exercised by the Local Government Board of England. It will have full power to compel Local Boards and Municipalities to perform duties they may be found to have neglected and to suspend work which may be found to be wasteful or mischievous. It will deal with their estimates, sanction their bye-laws and rules of procedure, supervise elections, and in fact perform all the functions of Government which may be extended to it Those functions will chiefly relate to guidance and the control and supervision of details. Government will retain the direction of general policy. With regard to the functions of the Local Board the policy will be to give Local Bodies the power of construction and maintenance of roads (District and Provincial), and of such buildings as they may be willing to deal with through their subordinate engineering staff under the general control of the Government District Engineer, the management of all hospitals and dispensaries and the administration generally of medical relief, the management of zillah schools through Joint-Committees formed partly of representatives of the Municipalities in which the schools may be situated, the control of middle schools, and of primary schools,—of all educational institutions, in fact, except colleges, attached collegiate schools, normal schools, with attached model schools, medical schools, surveying schools, madrassahs and schools for Europeans and Eurasians,—the management of all camping grounds and staging bungalows, the control of Ferries, of Pounds, of Sanitation, of Vital Statistics, of Vaccination, where the licensed agency is employed, of Drainage schemes in certain cases under Act VI of 1880, of the administration of relief in times of scarcity (special grants being made in exceptional cases), and various miscellaneous duties. As regards funds the Union Committee will be entrusted with the management and the expenditure of the income of the Union Pound. They will, under the control of the Local Board, manage the primary schools of the Union, and they will, as a rule, form the Managing Committee of any aided or middle vernacular school in the Union. They will appoint and pay the *gurus* of the patshalas, and they will be the medium for the transmission to them of rewards granted by the Local Boards. They will have the management of all village roads, and separately or as members of Joint Committees appointed by the Local Board, of such lengths of district or provincial roads as may be entrusted to them by the Local Board. They will be responsible for the accurate registration of vital statistics and for the execution of small measures of sanitation, drainage and water-supply affecting the Union. In regard to these works they will act under the general control of the Local Board, and will be bound to carry out its orders, subject to the right of appealing to the Central Board, Power will be given to them to compel private persons to take such action with their tanks land and other property as the Union Committee of its own motion or by order of the Local Board, may direct. The Local Board will deal, subject to the direction of the Central Board, with the control, directly or through the Union Committees, of the various branches of the Administration enumerated above. Where the regular staff of Government vaccinators has given place to licensed vaccinators, the Local Board will be entrusted with the management of this branch, in regard to which their general and social influence will be specially useful. The Inspector of Vaccination will also be their Sanitary Inspector. It is proposed that Government should maintain a District Engineer at the head-quarters of each district who would be the Inspector of all Local Works within its limits. The funds of the Local Board will consist, firstly, of the proceeds of the Road Cess, secondly, of the income of the pound, thirdly, of the ferries, and, fourthly, of fixed grants from Government.

The above is a brief outline of the scheme, propounded by Mr. Macaulay. The Local Boards Bill seems to be a much more liberal measure than the Municipal Bill. Every important point was clearly elucidated by Mr. Macaulay and supported by strong arguments. We reserve comments till the Bill is published. In the meantime we cannot refrain from saying that while we fully support the principle of the Central Board—it was first suggested in these columns—we regret that in its constitution it

will be an official bureau. It will not be consequently in harmony with the guiding principle of local self-government.

THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL BILL.
II.

It must be admitted on all hands that of all places in the Mofussil the Municipalities are the most advanced for the trial of the experiment of local self-government. But strange to say the Bengal Government is extending the principle to the Municipalities in a niggardly spirit. As we shewed last week, on all important points power is reserved to the Executive Government. The Executive Government will practically decide which Municipalities should be vested with the previlege of election and which not, what should be the qualifications of electors and of persons to be elected, what should be the method of election, how many members shall constitute a Municipal Committee, and which Municipalities should be permitted to elect their chairman and which not, the appointment and removal of both Chairman and Vice-Chairman being subject to the approval of Government. A far more liberal policy is proposed for local boards as we have shewn in a preceding article. We now come to the powers to be vested in the Municipal Commissioners under the new Bill. Hitherto the Government used to look upon the Municipal Committee as a department of Government. Sir John Strachey in his Budget speech of 1877, we believe, distinctly stated this to be the view of Government. But the Government now happily takes a different view. It is no longer jealous of the power of the people; on the contrary it wishes to confer upon them adequate power for self-government. It is laudably desirous to make the Municipal Board a school of political education. But let us see how far does the Bengal Bill meet that object. That Bill is for the most part a reproduction of the existing Act. It simply gives power to the local Government to introduce the elective system wherever it may think fit, and to regulate the elections according to its own views and wishes. But as regards the powers of the Commissioners the present Bill makes no material alterations. The power of the purse is by far the most important for a corporate body. The Commons of England wields the most important power, because the ways and means of the State are in their hands. They can stop supplies to Government whenever they may choose to do so. Now, if the Government wishes to give self-government to the people of this country, it ought at any rate to trust the Municipal Committee with the power of the purse. But in this respect the Bengal Bill makes no change whatever. It simply substitutes "controlling authority" for the Commissioner of the Division. Under the existing Act the Chairman of the Municipal Committee is required to transmit the annual Budget to the Commissioner of the Division for approval; as the District Magistrate is the Chairman he is empowered to make any remarks he may think fit. The same provision is continued in the present Bill. The Budget must be submitted to the "controlling authority" for approval, and the Chairman is authorized to make any remarks himself or transmit any objections to the Commissioners. If the estimates of expenditure be revised, the same process must be repeated as under the existing Act. Then it is declared that "notwithstanding any thing contained in this section the Local Government may lay down such rules as it may think fit limiting or regulating the powers of any Municipality in respect to the expenditure of money for purposes which are provided for in the Budget estimates of the year." It will be thus seen that the powers of the Municipal Commissioners as to expenditure of money remain the same as they were under the old law. Then why so much flourish about local self-government? If the people or their representatives are not considered fit to spend their own money, if they are to be kept perpetually in leading strings, if while they are called upon to govern themselves they are to be subjected in all matters of expenditure to a Board of Control, then self-government would be a farce, a mockery, a delusion. Why taunt the people with a shadow? If any portion of the population are qualified by education, association, and public spirit to manage their own affairs, it is those who live in the towns. As Mr. Macaulay said in his speech on the Local Boards Bill, it is there where "political enthusiam" exists, and yet the Government practically takes no note of it as far as these towns are concerned. It re-enacts the old law as regards the powers of the Municipal Commissioners. We confess we did not expect this *statu quo ante* in a professedly liberal measure of extended local self-government. The Calcutta Municipal Act gives the Government no such power of interference. Here the Municipal Commissioners have full liberty to spend their money in the best way they may think fit. The only restriction is that they must take the sanction of Government to the execution of a work when the cost of it might exceed Rs. 50,000. Similarly there is a provision in the Bill before us that if any work is estimated to cost above Rs. 3000, the Local Government may require the plans and estimates of such work for its approval. This is a reasonable provision. Beyond that we do not think the Government should reserve to itself or to the Board of Control any power to interfere with the expenditure of money. It may be urged that the Commissioners may neglect their duties, but in that case the Government may exercise the same powers that have been vested in it with regard to the Calcutta Municipality. The Government may call the attention of the Commissioners to any default in the execution of proper sanitary works, and in case of persistent neglect to order the appropriation of the municipal fund to the execution of such works. But to make the Commissioners in all matters of expenditure dependant upon the pleasure of the Board of Control would be to defeat the very object for which the present measure is designed. It is here where the shoe pinches. It is here where the Bill falls short of the professions of Government. It is here where the success of the new policy is likely to be stranded.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

Russia's recent doings in her newly acquired posessions east of the Caspian Sea have revived the interest in the Central Asian Question. The expedition of M. Lessar towards the Western outrunners of the Paropamisus mountains and the great anxiety which is shown by the Russian Governor of the Akhal country to pacify the Merv-Turcomans are interpreted by Russophobists to mean mischief. "To dispute the significance of such facts," writes Professor Arminius Vambery, in a letter addressed to the London *Standard*, "and to doubt the obnoxious character of Russia's so-called scientific investigation for the purpose of a commercial road between Askabad and Herat, would be sheer nonsense. Step by step we see the renewal of the famous double game. Ten years ago Krasnovodsk and Tchikishlar were occupied for the purpose of strenghening the pretended commercial interest, but in reality to get a pretext for meddling with the Turcomans. This much wanted *casus belli* was, of course, easily obtained. Russia at first snubbed Yomuts, with the assistance of whom she threw down the Akhal-Tekkes, and as soon as this was achieved, we saw her directing her lust of conquest towards the east of Turcoman Steppe, in spite of all assurances given to England; that General Rohsbery—a famous civil administrator, but void of all military capacity, has been appointed Governor to the Akhal country for the mere purpose of settling the unruly state of this new acquisition, as Russia had now reached the goal of her desires, and she would abstain from any ulterior progress. Well, there were the rumour spread about at the time when Skobeleff was recalled from his scene of activity, and scarcely had a year elapsed when M. Lessar appeared on the scene, surveying the North-Western frontier of Persia in all directions, and calling at Sarakhs, at Merv, and Pendjdeh, and lately also at Ghurian, with the intention of extending his trip to Herat, and this all out of thirst for scientific discoveries and for the furtherance of the peaceful pursuit of commerce!" Say what Professor Vambery and other-Russophobists may, the Russians are merely doing in Central Asia what the English have accomplished in India. The Muscovite has not, so far, done anything in Central Asia for which he cannot quote a precedent from John Bull's doings in India. The English came out originally to this country as traders, and they conquered province after province after disastrous wars, and they have now established an Asiatic Empire, which is a theme of wonder to the whole civilized world. If the British conquest of India is justifiable, then there is certainly justification for the continued progress of Russia in Central Asia.

Professor Vambery thinks that there has been scarcely any movement in the recent history of Russian Policy in Central Asia so threatening and so full of imminent danger to British interests as the present one is. He writes: "An undisputed master in the Turcoman desert, Russia is not only safe from any interuption of her line of communication with the Caucasus, but there are only sons of the desert who will joyfully enter her service, for the *prestige* she has gained in the eyes of Turcomans and of Asiatics in general is immense; and they will readily fight for the Czar, for that mighty potentate does not give up places twice conquered, as you did with Candahar, but as a really great Lord, over-awes the world! If we turn now to England, and if we ask what has been done during the last two years to counteract these unmistakable signs of a secret aggression, we shall find that Afghanistan, after having been evacuated, has been entirely left to its own fate, and that, in spite of the regularity with which British subsidies are paid at Cabul, you must satisfy yourself with the meagre and unreliable news you are favoured with by your Mahomedan Agent in Cabul, who views things with a Mussulman eye, and whose reports, written by a Mussulman pen, must turn out of a rather dubious value to Christian interests." Now, what does Professor Vambery want England to do? The policy of placing British Agents in Cabul has been twice tried and it has ended disastrously. At the conference held at Peshwar between Shere Ali's Minister and Sir Lewis Pelly, the former implored the British Government not to station British Agents in Cabul, and showed that it would be impossible for the Ameer to protect them. But no heed was given to the entreaties of the Amir's Envoy, and we know the result. Professor Vambery as might be expected condemns the evacuation of Kandahar. The learned Professor must know that the question of the retention or abandonment of Kandahar was most carefully considered in all its bearings before a final decision was arrived at. The permanent occupation of Kandahar or indeed of any part of Afghanistan would end in the annexation of the whole country—a measure which would be disastrous to India. This proposition has so often been mathematically demonstrated that we need not say anything about it here. The action of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in evacuating Kandahar was approved by all right-thinking persons. Professor Vambery thinks that Abdur Rahaman Khan would comply with the demand for the admission of a British Resident to Cabul. In this view the Professor is greatly mistaken. He should distinctly understand that the ruler of Cabul will not, under any circumstances accept the position of a protected Indian prince. He will rather lose his throne than comply with the demand for the admission of a British Resident to his country. The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Blackburn the other day, said that Lord Ripon's policy in respect to Afghanistan was, that if the Afghans were left alone, they would become a barrier against Russia. There can be no manner of doubt as to the soundness of this policy. It is at the same time essential that Russia should not be allowed to interfere with Afghanistan in any way whatever.

MR JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKER YAJNIK ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, of whose paper on the question of establishing agricultural banks Major Evelyn Baring spoke so very highly the other day, has recorded a valuable note on the extension of local self-government in the Bombay Presidency. The writer begins by giving an account of the measures adopted

by the various Local Governments in order to give effect to Lord Ripon's self-government scheme, and shows that the spirit of the Bombay Government's Resolution on the subject runs counter to the principles, policy and wishes of the Supreme Government. The object of Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik's Note is to consider the proposals of the Government of India from a non-official, practical and business-like point of view. He justly remarks that all intelligent Natives throughout the length and breadth of India entertains but one opinion as to the wisdom, sagacity and statesmanship which mark the scheme, embodied in the Government of India's Resolution. "That Resolution," he says, "is worthy of the broad and catholic spirit which breathes through all measures of Lord Ripon's Government and affords one of the many proofs of that genuine desire to promote the welfare of the people of India, which has won for Lord Ripon and his colleagues in the Government of India the heartfelt gratitude of a grateful nation." Mr. Yajnik justly remarks that the new scheme of local self-Government is intended to make that a reality which has hitherto been a shadow. He petinently asks: "If other parts of India are ripe for extened local self-government why not the Bombay Presidency? It cannot surely be contended with any show of reason that Bombay is so far behind the other parts of the Empire that it is not fit to enjoy the advantages conferred upon the latter."

About twenty years ago, Sir Bartle Frere introduced the Local Funds system. In accordance with the system thus established, funds were raised in all districts of the Bombay Presidency though no legal form was given to the measure until six years ago. In the beginning of 1869 a Bill was brought into the local Legislative Council for legalizing the imposition of local cesses. This Bill was a tentative measure, and in carrying it through the Council Sir Barrow Ellis, the Member in charge of it, expressed his hope that, by degrees very much more power would be entrusted to local bodies than was then possible as the people became accustomed to take an interest in the administration of their own affairs. On the occasion of the second reading of the Bill Sir Barrow was still more explicit. He said:—"He was strongly of opinion that the time would come, and he trusted, it was not far distant, when provisions could be made without difficulty for the election of the general representatives for the Committee." Under this Bill District and Local Fund Committees were formed. The administration of local funds under this scheme has not, so far, been successful. The misapplication of local funds has been the principal cause of discontent among the rural population. Sir Philip Wodehouse admitted that "in the expenditure of local funds sufficient attention has not been paid to the principle of localization, and that the payers of the rate have had reason in some cases to complain of their funds being concentrated on large distant objects to the neglect of their own immediate local wants." The powers of the Local Fund Committee in matters of expenditure were very limited. Yielding to the great pressure brought by the Public Works Department to bear upon it, the Government of Bombay afterwards cancelled all orders requiring local funds to be spent *talukwar*. The first and most important effect of this new order was a virtual effacement of the taluka or sub-divisional local fund committees, though when the local funds were started, a pledge had been given to the effect that the money raised thereby would be applied to works of purely local utility. Projects for local development were subordinated to those for the general development of the resources of the district. The district officers protested against the new orders and pointed out that they came into contact with the principles and objects of the Local Funds Act. But these protests were of no avail, and the district officers were *ordered* to carry out the policy of Government. It is thus clear that the real responsibility for the maladministration of local funds rests with the Government and not with district and taluka committees. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik then gives a brief history of Municipal Administration in the Bombay Presidency. He points out that though Indian Municipalities are established upon European models, their germ is to be found in that most ancient of Indian institutions, the village communities and the "Council of Elders." Municipal legislation in the Bombay Presidency (except that for the Presidency town) does not date earlier than 1850. The writer of the Note before us speaks, in deservedly high terms, of Mr. Hope's plan of working the Surat Municipality, which proved remarkably successful. In fact the history of Municipal administration during the last twenty years shows that the success achieved by some municipalities has been in proportion to the scope for the exercise of real power given to their non-official members. If Local Government is to be successful, *real* power must be given to the local bodies, or the whole thing must end in disastrous failure. Well did Sir Donald MacLeod say that "to work any practical use out of the people, they should not continue ever to be treated as children or imbeciles."

In dealing with the practical part of the Local self-government scheme, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, first of all strongly insists upon the necessity of appointing non-officials to be Presidents of Municipalities and Local Boards. He thinks that private persons fit to discharge the duties of President and willing to accept the office can be found in most districts of the Bombay Presidency. This is the testimony of a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of the Bombay Presidency, and yet Sir James Fergusson and his Councillors would have us believe that properly qualified private gentlemen could not be found to fill the office of President of Municipal and Local Fund Committees. Mr. Javerilal Umia Shankar Yajnik, indeed, gives the names of several non-official Native gentlemen resident in Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach, and other cities and towns, who are in every way fit to be Presidents of the local bodies. The second practical question discussed by the writer of the Note before us is—how far should the elective system be adopted in the constitution of the local bodies. He holds that at present the system should be limited to city Municipalities and a few of the town Municipalities—a view in which we concur. The elective system should be introduced with caution. When it has proved successful in the cities and towns it may gradually be extended to rural tracts and backward districts. As regards control, Mr. Javerilal Umia Shankar Yajnik would have a special Commissioner to act as a practical director or adviser to Local Fund and Municipal Boards in the Bombay Presidency. We prefer a Central Board to a special Commissioner and hold that the Central Board should have a non-official element. The writer of the Note before us thinks that Lord Ripon's noble scheme of extending and developing local self-govrenment will place the stability of British power in India on a firmer basis. "England's power over India," he observes, "though based upon physical force, rests, in the long run, on the general good opinion of the people. * * * The strength of this empire of opinion was not disregarded in times past. The present generation of officials may not think much of it, but Anglo-Indian administrators of the stamp and character of Elphinstone, Malcolm, Munro, the two Lawrences, and others who have had to do with the foundation and preservation of British power in India, and who enjoyed unusual opportunities of forming their opinions of Native character, have looked upon the good opinion of the Natives of India as of vital importance to the stability of the empire." The political results of the self-government policy, should its working be successful, will immensely strengthon British Supremacy in the East.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, 16th January, 1883.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, BART, who has been here from Poona, leaves this for England by next Friday's mail steamer on a year's furlough. At Poona he was enthusiastically entertained by the Deccan Sirdars and leaders of the native community. They all have felt his departure keenly, especially at the present juncture of affairs. He has not been many months in Poona, but the good work he has been doing has won for him the esteem and affections of the people. The regret at his departure is not confined to Poona but is felt in Bombay and throughout the Presidency, because it is thought he leaves India at a time when his efforts to bring the Government into a proper frame of mind in respect of some of the most important public questions, which have been agitating this Presidency for some years past, are in a fair way towards ripening or bearing tangible fruits. To his efforts, it is, for instance, that we owe the recent despatch from the Government of India on the subject of establishing an agricultural bank in this Presidency. The Government of India have indeed shown commendable zeal and interest in the matter, and as an earnest of their mind, have offered to assist Sir William Wedderburn's scheme of liquidating the debts of the Deccan peasantry by advances from the State treasury. In this manner the question of agricultural loans in this Presidency has advanced from the stage of theory to the region of practical dealing, and what we are now concerned with is how best to call in the aid of private enterprise and practical capital in the establishment of an agricultural bank. No doubt the mercantile and banking classes are beginning to see the good that an agricultural bank would do, but even they need a prudent adviser when the question comes to be one of money. More than a week ago there was a meeting at Saswad near Poona of local bankers, who, on having had the whole scheme explained to them, expressed their readiness to subscribe to a portion of the capital required. It is to be devoutly hoped that the beginning thus made will be followed up and that the project will not suffer on account of the absence of its able and enthusiastic expositor.

The little principality of Cambay in Gujarat has during the past week attracted unusual attention on account of the mal-administration of its affairs. About 10,000 persons have left Cambay in consequence, it is said, of the *zullum* of the present Dewan, the weakness of the reigning Nawab, and the unprecedented exactions to which the people are subjected. The Dewan had telegraphed to the daily papers who gave publicity to the complaints of the aggrieved persons, not to believe the allegations until they had before them the statement he wished to make. The sum and substance of all that the Dewan has to urge on behalf of the administration appears in to-day's papers, and from what I am able to gather from it, I am led to believe that no satisfactory case has been made out by him. That a more important part of the population of a native state should prefer exodus from their native land to residing in it, shows that there must be something very serious in the new exactions, and arbitrary manner of imposing them. I understand the Acting Collector of Kaira is now in Cambay inquiring into the circumstances which have brought about the present state of anarchy in Cambay.

The rate-payers' election of 32 members to the Municipal corporation is fixed for the 22nd of this month. This time the number of candidates exceeds the number of seats by 15 or 16, thus showing that every year an increasing interest is felt in the representation of the city in our local Parliament. One feature of these elections which strikes me as scarcely auguring well for the self-government of this city is that the rate-payers do not evince an intelligent interest in the return of members. There has been an active canvassing going on for the past six months in the city on behalf of the rich and influential house-owners with the result that the sons of our wealthy Shettias, who seldom open their mouths at any meeting of the Corporation, will be found to have secured an overwhelming number of votes, while the really able and more energetic candidates are left to mere chance. Well may those who, like Mr. Dosabhay Framji, oppose the extension of local self-government to the Municipality of Bombay, find in the want of discretion and judgment shown by the rate-payers a plea in support of their position.

This leads one to say something about the interesting debate with which our corporation is at present occupied, in connection with a motion to appoint a Committee of the Corporation to consider what amendments in the present Municipal laws of Bombay are necessary in virtue of the concessions to popular suffrage offered in Lord Ripon's noble Resolution of the 18th May last. In the spirit of that Resolution it would appear that extended powers will be enjoyed by the district municipalities in the new constitution which will be given them, both as regards election of the members and in respect of the appointment of non-official Chairman. It is argued that if the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, which arrogates to itself the proud motto of *Urbs prima in Indis*, and claims to represent an advanced type of Municipal Government in India, does not set an example to others in claiming the full benefit of the *elective system*, what other City in India, excepting

Calcutta, can advance any claim at all? And what a pity it would be that there should not be found a single city in India where a Corporation could boast of being entirely governed by the principle of election? What is proposed is that the power of nominating 16 Members of the Corporation which Government at present possess should be transferred not to the rate payers, but to the most intelligent classes in the city as represented by the Bench of Justices and by the Fellows of the University. It is apprehended that one result of this transfer and the power of nomination would be to exclude the European Members from representation in the Corporation. But those, who take this view, forget the object of the innovation. It is not that the presence of the officials is dreaded. If official Europeans are returned in a body, it would not matter much. What is desired is that officials as well as non-officials should look to the representatives of the people and not to Government for holding their seats in the Corporation. The debate comes on again to-morrow.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE INVITE attention to an advertizement in another column notifying that the annual College Reunion of Calcutta will take place in the garden of the Hon'ble Durgachurn Law, Chitpore, on Sunday next, the 4th proximo.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Hon'ble the Maharaja Sir Jotendromohun Tagore Bahadur K. C. S. I. has founded a gold medal and a silver medal to be awarded annually by the Senate of the Calcutta University to the two best students attending the Tagore Law Lectures after examination. At present the results of the Tagore Law Lectures are not known; we hope these medals will stimulate the students.

WE HEAR that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda intends to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy in Calcutta next month. This is the first time we believe the Gaekwar will honor this city with a visit. The Holkar we are told has given up his idea of a visit to Calcutta this season. The rumour of a contemplated visit of the Maharaja of Jeypore is without foundation.

WE BELIEVE Mr. Elliot, Chief Commissioner of Assam, takes three months' privilege leave in March next. It is intended to fill up the temporary vacancy by appointing one of the local Commissioners to act for Mr. Elliot.

INDIA has lost one of her foremost sons in the person of Mr. Runga Charloo, the Dewan of Mysore. The lamented deceased was one of the first batch of the alumni of the Madras College, who have distinguished themselves so much in after-life. This batch consisted of Sir Madhava Row, Mr. Sashia Sastri, Mr. Ramiengar, Mr. Runga Charloo, and we believe Mr. Raghunath Rao. All these gentlemen have occupied the front ranks of Indian administration, and each has acquired a name and fame, which have shed glory upon the country. Mr. Runga Charloo began life as a Revenue clerk, afterwards became Sheristadar of the Madras Board of Revenue, and was subsequently associated with the Enam Commission. He entered the Mysore Commission as Controller of the Palace. A man of culture, enlightened ideas, and public spirit, he had already made his mark in Madras. Few natives knew Mysore so well as he did. In a pamphlet in which he shewed a thorough knowledge of the affairs of Mysore, a remarkable power of analysis, and unflinching patriotism and independence of spirit he dissected the character of the British administration of Mysore and advocated the justice and good policy of the restoration of the Native Raj. That pamphlet produced great effect and led to much valuable reform. For a time he was under a cloud, but his merits could not be ignored, and he commanded the confidence of both the Government and the people. On the restoration of the Native Raj the choice of Government, on the recommendation of Sir James Gordon, who justly reposed the highest confidence in Mr. Runga Charloo, fell upon him as the Dewan of Mysore. During the four years he administered the State, he gave proofs of high administrative ability and enlightened statesmanship. He had to adapt a well-ordered but expensive British system of administration to oriental ideas of Government, and he performed his task admirably. He laboured under great disadvantages; the exchequer was low, the population had just emerged from the horrors of a dire famine, society was torn by faction, and the wheels of the administrative machine were clogged by party feeling. But Mr. Runga Charloo carried out his work quietly, intelligently, firmly, and honestly. He reduced expenditure, strengthened the different departments of administration, improved the administration of justice, and sowed the seeds of representative institutions. In this good work he was much assisted by Sir James Gordon. His death at the present moment is a serious blow to Mysore. It has already proved a signal to the revival of old party squabbles. There seems to be a considerable excitement in Mysore as to who should be his successor—a Madrasi or a Mysorean. We hope the appointment will be made without any reference to personal considerations. The best man available ought to be appointed to the highest and most responsible post in Mysore.

A BILL has been introduced into the Bengal Council for the regulation of the control of coolies in Hill Municipalities. Its object is thus set forth:

> Numerous complaints have been made by residents of Darjeeling of the misconduct and extortionate charges of *dandy* men and other coolies, and it has been decided to bring them under a law similar to the law for the regulation of Hackney Carriages and Palankeens, by which on the one hand their charges will be limited to a certain tariff and provision will be made for the punishment of misconduct, and on the other they will be secured the payment of such hire as they may earn. It is not proposed to interfere with coolies hired as regular servants for periods exceeding twenty-four hours, beyond requiring them to take out a license and providing that the license may be suspended or withdrawn on proof of misconduct.

But the Bill has been framed in a remarkably loose way. As Mr. Dampier pointed out the Bill contemplated a serious encroachment on the liberty of the subject. He said: "A Hill Municipality might mean practically any municipality in Bengal which Lieutenant-Governor chose to say was a Hill Municipality. Then who were coolies to whom the provisions of the Bill might be extended?—"any person included within "the classes of persons specified in an order "published by the Local Government under section 4." That was to say, putting an extreme case, that it was left to the Executive Government to declare that any person working for hire within any municipality in Bengal might be brought under the Act." The Advocate-General remarked that under the Bill the rates of wages were not to be fixed by law but by the executive authority. The Lieutenant Governor, it would seem, was taken by surprise by these observations. His Honor said that "the observations which had been made seemed to him to have very great force, because personally he should be very sorry to accept the responsibility either of defining what a hill coolie was or of taking other executive action in a matter which should properly and rightly be defined by law." Was not the Bill submitted to His Honor before being formally laid before the Council? The Bill, as it has been framed, is simply outrageous, and we hope it will be materially altered, if the Government has determined to pass it into law.

ANOTHER Bill of an outrageous character has been introduced into the Bengal Council, we allude to the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act. The mover called it a small measure, but it involves a big principle. That principle is this—whether the Government should give to the Port Commissioners the virtual monopoly of ware-house accommodation within the Port. Already the Port Commissioners under color of the Act have erected ware-houses for the accommodation of goods landed or to be shipped, and now it is sought to give them power to provide "accommodation for the sampling and selling of such goods and merchandize." This will be a most arbitrary interference with private enterprise. We are of opinion that the present opportunity should be taken to reopen the whole question as to how far it would be consistent with sound policy to give the Port Commissioners a monopoly of warehouse accomodation to the detriment of the private capitalist. We hope the British Indian Association will take up the matter in right earnest. What are the Directors of the Bonded Warehouse Association about?

WE CONGRATULATE the people of Bali on the successful issue of their struggle for independent Municipal existence. The supplement to the last *Calcutta Gazette* contains a letter from Mr. Secretary Macaulay to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, notifying this happy result. The Lieutenant-Governor has asked the Divisional Commissioner to nominate 12 gentlemen for appointment as Commissioners of the Municipality. "In this matter," Mr. Macaulay writes to the Commissioner, "you should endeavour, as far as possible, to consult the wishes of the people and to nominate persons of the class from which representatives would probably be chosen, if the elective system were introduced into the Municipality. It is his (the L.-G.'s) desire, however, to appoint, as far as may be possible, a representative Board of Commissioners, and it is also his intention to authorize the Commissioners to nominate their own Chairman." This is as it should be. It is added, "that the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to relieve the town of the payment of police charges, provided the Commissioners agree to join hereafter with the Howrah Municipality in a scheme for water-supply, if called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor, and upon such terms as he may approve." The last rider we submit was not necessary. Bali does not complain of want of good drinking water; why should it then be called upon to pay for the benefit of Howrah? The Lieutenant-Governor has dealt with Bali in such a generous and liberal spirit throughout that we hope His Honor will see the propriety of withdrawing the condition under notice.

WE ARE INDEBTED to a contemporary for the following telegram about the visit of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to Motihari:

> MOTIHARI, *24th Jan.*—The Lieutenant-Governor arrived here by special train from Mozufferpore at 12 o'clock to-day, and was met at the railway station by the civil and military officials. Breakfast was served in a large tent to more than one hundred guests. Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner, proposed the Lieutenant-Governor's health, dwelling upon the warm interest taken by His Honor in the prosperity and advancement of Bengal and Behar, and asked him to declare the new extension of the line open for traffic. The toast was warmly received, and Mr. Rivers Thompson, in returning thanks, spoke at length on the material advantages which the railway would bring to the district and neighbourhood, and explained the further extensions of the Tirhoot State Railway system now in progress, which when completed would connect Northern Behar with Nepal on the one side, and with the metropolis on the other. He declared the line from Mozufferpore to Motihari open to public traffic from the 1st February. He proposed success to the Tirhoot State Railway extensions, coupling with the toast the names of Colonel Stanton and Mr. Levinge, to whom the successful completion of the present line was mainly due. Mr. and Mrs. Rivers Thompson are the guests of Mr. Armstrong, the Collector. The Behar Mounted Rifles furnished an escort from the railway station. To-morrow His Honor will inspect public offices and go on to Bettiah in the evening.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has resolved to open a veterinary school in Calcutta. His Honor has appointed a Committee to draw up a scheme. The following gentlemen constitute the Committee:

> Surgeon-Major K. McLeod, M. D.—*President.*
> Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen, Indian Veterinary Department. General Superintendent of Horse breeding operations in India. Dr. T. Greenhill, M. R. C. V. S. —*Members.*

It is stated that the students to be provided for should be of the same class as those now trained in the vernacular medical schools, but Mr. Rivers Thompson would himself prefer the establishment of a separate institution instead of a branch attached to the Sealdah Medical School.

WE GIVE below a tabular statement of the results of the last B. A. Examination in the Calcutta University:

	1st Gde.	2nd Gde.	3rd Gde.	Total.
Presidency College ...	9	10	18	37
Metropolitan Institution ...	2	5	17	24
G. A. Institution ...	1	5	31	37
Free Church ...	0	2	13	15
Hooghly College ...	2	4	7	13
St. Xavier's ,, ...	0	0	2	2
Dacca ,, ...	0	5	5	10
Muir ,, ...	1	2	3	6
Canning ,, ...	3	1	11	15
Ravenshaw ,, ...	1	2	2	5
Patna ,, ...	0	3	7	10
Rajshahye ,, ...	0	2	2	4
Krishnagar ,, ...	0	1	0	1
Benares ,, ...	0	0	3	3

The total number of passed candidates is 197, that is to say, 19 in the first, 42 in the second, and 136 in the third division. The first candidate in order of merit comes from the Presidency College, and the second from the Metropolitan Institution.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of junior scholarships awarded to successful entrance candidates from the Calcutta Schools :

	1st Gde.	2nd Gde.	3rd Gde.	Total.
Hindu School... ...	4	... 2	... 2	8
Metropolitan Institution..	1	... 1	... 3	5
Hare School	0	... 1	... 0	1
Oriental Seminary ...	0	... 1	... 0	1
Sanskrit College School ...	0	... 0	... 1	1
St. Xavier's	0	... 0	... 2	2
Doveton College ...	0	... 0	... 1	1
Presidency School ...	0	... 0	... 1	1

It will be seen that the Metropolitan Institution again stands second. We are glad to notice that a successful student of the Oriental Seminary has obtained a competition scholarship.

WE HAVE before us copies of three memorials to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council representing the grievances of the mahajuns or money-lenders in connection with the working of the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act. We have already noticed those grievances in these columns. In the memorials before us the memorialists have made out a strong case for the amendment of the law. As the Act is being amended on a technical point, we think the present opportunity may fitly be taken to redress the grievances of the mahajuns. If there be any doubt as to the facts and figures set forth in the memorials, an independent enquiry either by a Commission or an experienced officer unconnected with the Chota Nagpore districts will remove that doubt. If the enquiry be left in the hands of the local officers, it will be practically converting the accused into judges of the charges laid against them. The prayer of the memorialists deserves the attentive consi*deration of Government.*

THE PAIKPARA NURSERY has from a small beginning developed itself into a successful institution, and its enterprizing owner, Babu Nitrogopal Chatterjee, has extended its usefulness by attaching to it a monthly periodical in Bengali, called the *Krishi Tatwa*. This journal has been in existence for four years, and as a medium of useful information regarding agriculture, horticulture, and floriculture, its value cannot be exaggerated. We have before us the back numbers of the periodical for the last four years, and from the cursory glance we have been able to give them we are satisfied that the Nursery is doing good and useful work. In the present struggle for existence we look to agricultural improvement as the only means of supplying the wants of the people, and as the object of the *Krishi Tatwa* and the Nursery is to promote such improvement, they have our hearty sympathy.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial of Thakurani Himmat Kuar, widow of Gamber Sing of Nawaelsham to His Excellency the Viceroy bitterly complaining of the oppressions committed upon her and her adopted son by the Durbar of Dungarpore. We regret we cannot for want of space give the memorial *in extenso*. The memorial tells a heart-rending tale. The statements contained in it demand a full and impartial enquiry. We hope a deaf ear will not be turned to the piteous cry of the memorialist for justice.

IN A RECENT issue we quoted a private letter from Mymensing stating that the ryots there were withholding the payment of rent. The following memorial of the zemindars of Mymensing to the Lieutenant-Governor gives full particulars of the movement :

1. That the greater portion of the Rayats of Pergunnah Mymensingh have stopped payment of their rent on the ground that an order has come from Government to the effect that no Rayat shall have to pay more than 3-6 ans per Arrah, *i. e.* about 13 ans per Bigha.

2. The Rayats declare that this order has come to one Moulavi Hamid Uddin, pleader of the District Court, who it is stated has assured them that within three months he will get a law passed which will reduce their rent to 3-6 ans per Arrah and that they need not pay any rent now; the said Moulavi Sahib receives a fee of five pice per head from the Rayats, for his undertaking to fix their rent at the above rate.

3. Your memorialists are informed by the Rayats that on going to Moulavi Sahib, he takes down their names and quantity of land under their cultivation in a register kept for the purpose and then he puts down the rent in another column at the rate of 3-6 ans per Arrah; for this service his moharir receives a pice per head.

4. Some Rayats again say that they have heard that two Constables and one Head Constable have by beat of drums in different Hats and Bazars declared that the Rayats need not pay more than 3-6 ans per Arrah.

5. Your memorialists regret to mention that on the basis of these rumours these credulous Rayats have become much excited, and the wicked portion of the Rayats and other designing men taking advantage of this state of affairs, are spreading different kinds of rumours too numerous to be enumerated here—for the purpose of inducing the Rayats to become refractory and stop payment of their rent.

6. Your memorialists would not have encroached upon your Honor's valuable time had not the Rayats stopped payment of their rent.

7. Your memorialists with very great regret beg to submit that they have not been as yet able to collect the amount necessary for the payment of the Government Revenue and most of them have been compelled to borrow money for that purpose.

8. Your memorialists also beg to bring to your Honor's notice that in consequence of some wild rumours which are afloat about some Laws that are soon to be enacted in favour of the Rayats, Rayats of some villages in Pergunnah Alapshing, adjoining the town of Nasirabad, have stopped payment of their rents, although many of them have executed Kabuliats and been paying rents accordingly.

9. The Rayats of Cagmari have declined to pay rents as agreed to by them by Registered Kabuliyats according to which they have been paying their rents for the last 2 or 3 years. On the strength of these Kabuliyats some decrees have been obtained in the Civil Courts by the Zemindars, but still the Rayats withhold payment in the assurance that it will not be in the power of the Zemindars to sue all the Rayats. The Rayats of some places in Hoshenshahee and Shooshung have also leagued together against their Zemindars and have joined the Rayats of Pergunnah Mymensingh in their attempt to obtain a *mokururee* tenure on payment of nominal rent for their holdings.

10. Your memorialists have every reason to believe that if these credulous Rayats are allowed to withhold the payment of rent in the manner that they are doing it will soon bring ruin upon the Zemindars of this District. Your memorialists therefore pray that your Honor will be kind enough to take into your kind consideration the deplorable condition of the Zemindars and be pleased to issue an order to the District Magistrate to disabuse the minds of the tenantry by an order declaring the falsity of these rumours.

Comments on the above are superfluous.

A MODEL Police officer has passed away! We are exceedingly sorry to record the death of Babu Kallynath Bose, Superintendent, Calcutta Police, which melancholy event took place on the 20th instant. He came from a highly respectable family of this town—the Bose family of Bagbazar; he was a son of the late Babu Lokenath Bose, himself an ornament of the Uncovenanted Judicial Service. Babu Kallynath Bose was a well-educated gentleman, and on the formation of the new Police entered it as Sub-Inspector. A man of strong common sense and unswerving integrity he early attracted the attention of his official superiors. He first distinguished himself by ferretting out the railway robberies on the East Indian line. Some years ago these robberies which had become frequent between Howrah and Raneegunge baffled enquiry; hundreds of bags of rice and other goods used to be made away with without detection. Babu Kallynath Bose was deputed to trace these robberies, and although he was much harassed in his endeavours, he ultimately achieved signal success, for which he received the thanks of Government. In 1873 Mr. Lambert, the then Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who was the first to recognize the desirableness of employing educated natives in the Calcutta Police, invited him to take an appointment under him, and the manner in which he discharged his duties, combining rare Police ability with thorough honesty and untiring zeal, won him the highest confidence of the Deputy Commissioner. In a private letter to us Mr. Lambert writes—"Kallynath realized my expectations; he was the first Bengali who rose to the position of Superintendent in the Calcutta Police Force. His promotion to that grade was, I believe, recognized by the Police generally as due to his merits and capacity, and he was respected no less by his brother officers than by the community, whose interests he held in charge. During the latter part of his career hardly an important case occurred affecting Bengalis of position in which application was not made for his service, as an intelligent and impartial officer." We have reasons to believe that Mr. Wilkins, the present Deputy Commissioner of Police, entertained the same high opinion of Babu Kallynath Bose, that Mr. Lambert has expressed. Although exposed to many temptations he unflinchingly stuck to his high standard of duty and honesty. His example ought to satisfy our rulers that like results may well be expected from like men. He has left a large family—a widow, five daughters, and a minor son—to mourn his loss, and as his patrimony is gone through litigation and family disputes, and as he could hardly make any saving from his pay, they are in an utterly destitute condition. May we venture to express a hope that our charitably-disposed countrymen will come forward with their wonted liberality and contribute to a fund for the maintenance of the family till the son is able to earn and maintain them. If provision could be made for a monthly stipend to the family, to be disbursed by a Bank, it would be a fitting tribute to honest public service and also an act of charity. Mr. Lambert has kindly subscribed Rs. 100 to this fund. He has been good enough to signify his willingness to receive subscriptions in aid of the fund.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
B. C. Bhattacharjea Esq., Allahabad	6	8	0
Havildar Sital Singh, Shillong	1	2	0
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„ Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty, Purwa	13	4	0
„ Beharylal Ghose, Hazaribaugh	6	0	0
„ Mohendra Nath Dutt, Hazaribaugh	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 24, 1883.

GENERAL—15th Jany—Mr E Stewart, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, to perform the functions of a Colr under sec 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that dist.

GENERAL—22nd Jany—Mr E N Baker, Asst Magte and Colr, 24-Perghs, leave for 10 days, from 13th inst.

In modification of order of 16th inst, Mr R H Pawsey, Magte and Colr, Cuttack, furlough for twenty months, from 1st Feb next, or subsequent date.

Mr F Jones, Magte and Colr, Tipperah, to act as Magte and Colr of Cuttack, during absence of Mr R H Pawsey.

Mr A E Staley, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Meherpore Nuddea, is transfd to the Sudder Station of the dist of Dacca, from date on which he may be relieved.

23rd Jany—Mr E H Ruddock, Magte and Colr, Rajshahye, furlough for seven months, from 19th April next, or subsequent date.

Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, Asst Magte and Colr, Moorshedabad, leave for fifteen days, from 1st prox.

Mr R R Pope, Asst Magte and Colr, Nelphamari, Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that sub-divn.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Barraset, 24-Perghs, is vested with the powers of a Colr, under Act X of 1870 in that sub-divn.

Mr J S Armstrong, Magte and Colr, Beerbhoom, furlough for two years, from date in April next he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Kali Churn Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, is vested with the powers of a Magte of first class, and with power to try summarily offences mentioned in sec 260 of the Code of Crl Procedure.

Mr H Savage, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, furlough for ten months, from date he may be relieved

Baboo Kali Churn Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the dist of the 24-Perghs.

Baboo Suresh Chunder Das, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, is transfd to Midaporo, and is posted to the Contai sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is transfd to Backergunge, and posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.

Mr K G Gupta, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Moorshedabad, leave for one day, in extension of leave granted 11th Oct, 1882.

Registration—23rd Jany—Baboo Ramgoti Banerjee, Offg Rural Sub-Register of Balnchar in Moorshedabad, is comfirmed in that apptmt.

Advertisements.

COLLEGE REUNION.

TO BE HELD AT THE

Garden of the Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law,

Chitpur, on Sunday 4th February 1883.

(3 to 7 P. M.)

COMMITTEE,

President.—Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur.

Members.—Dr. Rajendralala Mitra C.I.E.

Hon. Durgachurn Law.

,, Romesh Chunder Mitter B.L.

Raja Sourendra Mohun Tagore, Mus, Doc., C. I. E.

Babu Juggodish Nath Roy.

,, Isser Chunder Mutter.

,, Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, B.L.

Babu Annada Prasad Banerji.

Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nyaratna, C.I.E.

Babu Gobind Chunder Dutt.

,, Jadulal Mullick.

,, Mahendra Nath Bose.

,, Hem Chunder Kerr.

Syud Amed Hosain.

Doctor Uday Chand Dutt.

Member and Secretary,

Sham Churn Law.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 31st January, 1883, at the close of the Quarterly Meeting.

To consider the Resolution of the Tramway Committee, recommending the running of Steam Engines on the Chowringhee line for one year on certain conditions, and to confirm generally the proceedings of the Tramway Committee at the Meeting held on the 18th January.

2.—To confirm the Resolution passed by the Town Council, sanctioning the raising for the present of a loan of three lakhs of rupees for drainage purposes.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

The F. A. Sanskrit Course.

Raghuvansa with Mallinath's commentary largely expanded, with an English translation and copious notes in English in the form of an appendix. Difficult conjugational forms given. The text in Harshacharita is collated after comparing several valuable manuscripts. A full commentary in Sanskrit and an English translation are given. To be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository and Canning Library. Price Rs. 4. A Bengali translation of the text will be sold separately for 12 annas. Edited by

KAILAS CHUNDER DUTTA, M.A.,
Professor of Sanskrit Jubbulpore College.

THE BLOOD IMPROVER.

Prepared according to the receipt of Dr. B. L. Ghose, G. M. C. B., who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years This preparation has been pronounced by competent professional men to be the best remedy for all venereal and mercurial affections and other diseases caused thereby. It is far superior to Sarsa and other known medicines of the kind. It is extensively used in all parts of India including the chief towns of the three Presidencies.

Price, Rs. 2 ; packing, annas 4, per bottle.

Liniment.—An infallible oil for all diseases of the skin venereal and otherwise.

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NEW CURE FOR CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY IMPERIAL LETTERS PATENT

INDRADYNE

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AND FOR **CHOLERA** ONLY.

INDRADYNE differs from all other Cholera specifics, in that it does not profess to cure anything but Cholera, and this it does effectually at any stage of the disease—it has often cured almost hopeless cases.

☞ *Most of the so called cholera specifics profess also to cure fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, ague, spasms, cramp, dyspepsia, sickness, and numerous other diseases, the causes, symptoms, and results of which differ diametrically from those of cholera. Such remedies for cholera betray utter ignorance regarding its distinctive and deadly pathological features, and are therefore worse than useless.*

INDRADYNE acts chemically on the blood, neutralises and eliminates cholera virus, allays gastric irritation, and stimulates the kidneys ; thus, the vital functions escape paralysis, painful and excessive vomiting is prevented, and the usual dreadful sequelæ are averted.

INDRADYNE is safe, palatable, produces no baneful after-effects, is easily administered, and is as suitable for children as for adults.

INDRADYNE is the result of many years of careful observation, experiment and study, and as its administration has invariably been attended with success, it is confidently recommended *as the only remedy for cholera on which implicit reliance can be placed* : IT IS THUS SPECIALLY WORTHY OF THE NOTICE OF HEADS OF FAMILIES, LARGE EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR, AND OF THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

INDRADYNE is sold in large bottles, each containing twelve ounces of the mixture, and full direction accompany each bottle for treatment before and after *reaction*, for food and drink during the attack, and for the doses to be taken from infancy to old age ; severe cases are generally cured by four or five dozes, and mild attacks by one or two.

☞ **A single trial will prove the value of INDRADYNE, and with this specific at hand cholera need no longer be feared. Do not therefore delay to lay in a supply.**

Every genuine bottle of INDRADYNE *bears the patentee's initials in red ink, both on the wrapper and label, and to copy these initials is forgery.*

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